Weekly Cat Report

Review of Global Catastrophe Activity

June 19, 2026

Executive Summary

Event	Affected Region(s)	Fatalities	Economic Loss Estimate ($)	Page
SCS & Flooding (Update)	United States, Canada	2	Billions	3
Tropical Storm Arthur	United States, Mexico	2	100s of millions	6
Earthquake	Indonesia	1	Millions	7
Severe Convective Storm	Austria, Slovenia, Croatia	0	Millions	7
Earthquake	China	1	Millions	7
Wildfire	United States	0	Unknown	7

Explore the supplementary graphics in the Appendices. See Additional Report Details for more about loss estimates and data collecting. Explore more or sign up to receive Cat Reports here.

United States, Canada: SCS & Flooding (Update)

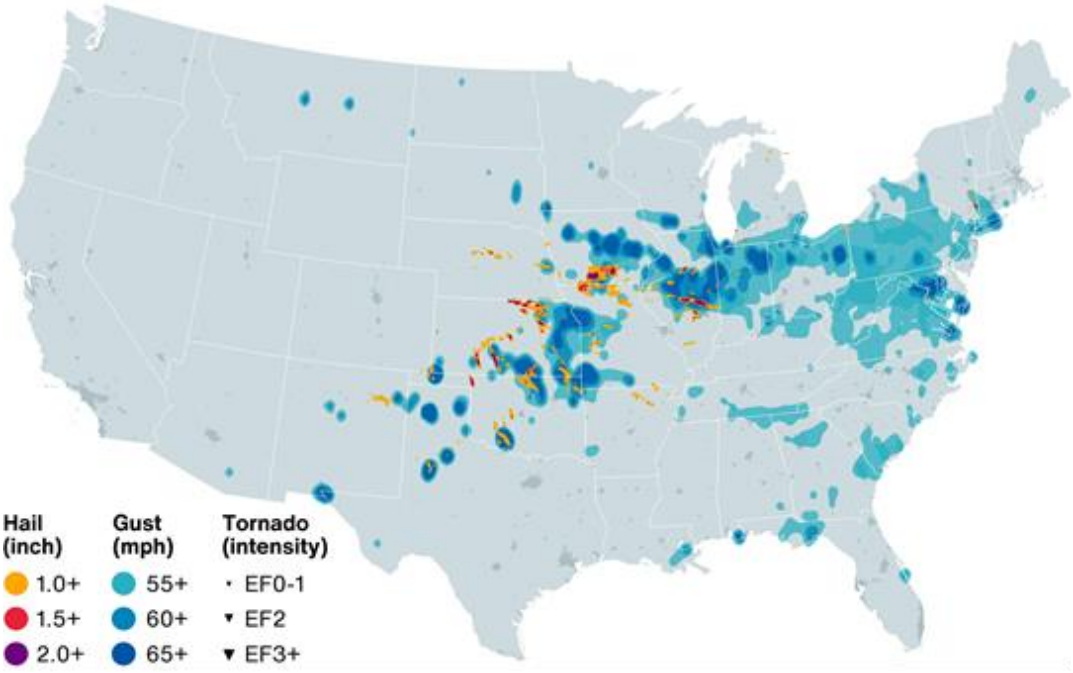
Overview

Severe weather struck the central United States and the Canadian Prairies on June 11 and 15-17, with the greatest damage concentrated across the Great Lakes and central Illinois. Multiple strong tornadoes caused extensive damage in Illinois and Indiana during two outbreaks. In Canada, severe weather produced an EF3 tornado in Saskatchewan while Manitoba has suffered extensive damage since the start of June. Total economic and insured losses will reach the single-digit billions USD.

Meteorological Recap

Severe Convective Storm Footprints for June 11-17

Source: Aon Impact Forecasting, Automated Event Response

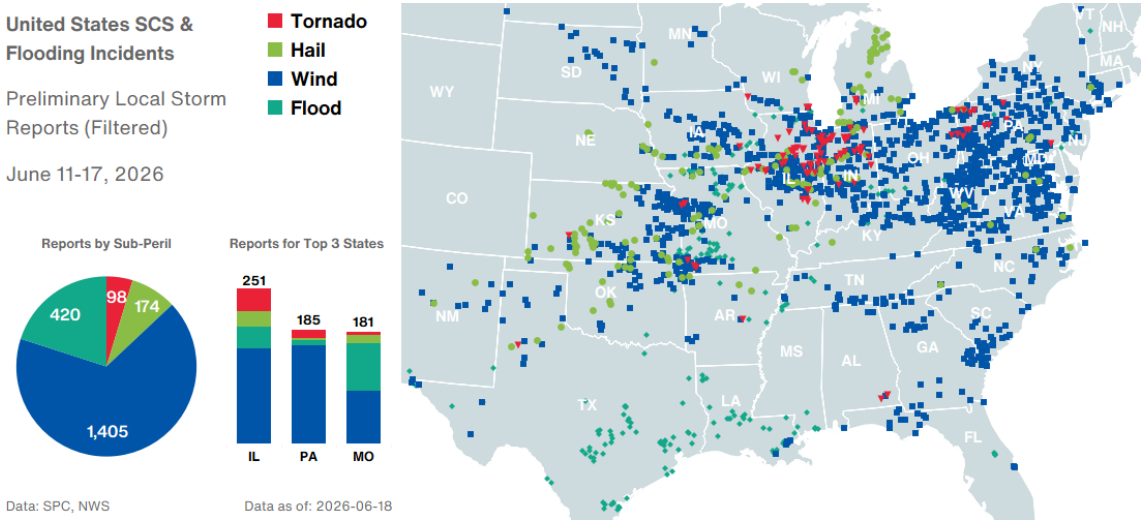


Details from the June 11 severe weather outbreak have continued to emerge over the past week. According to the National Weather Service (NWS), over 60 tornadoes were confirmed across the U.S., nearly all located within the Midwest. This included three EF3 tornadoes across Illinois and Indiana, each featuring peak winds above 140 mph (225 km/h). Destructive straight-line winds also occurred across parts of Illinois and Indiana, with several locations measuring gusts above 80 mph (129 km/h). Elsewhere in Canada, ECCC confirmed that the tornado near Oxbow, Saskatchewan produced peak winds of 245 km/h (152 mph), achieving EF3 strength.

Image of the Kouts (IN) EF-3 tornado on June 11, 2026

Source: Aon Catastrophe Insight

A second severe weather outbreak occurred on June 15-17 and was concentrated over the Midwest. On June 15, one of the largest tornado outbreaks in the NWS Indianapolis forecast area transpired with ten confirmed twisters across central and eastern Indiana. Then on June 17, severe storms spanned from Missouri to West Virginia, with the strongest ones primarily impacting Illinois. A large EF2 tornado directly hit Mattoon and Charleston, Illinois, while parts of both Illinois and Iowa experienced hurricane-force gusts (75 mph or 120 km/h). Additional notable wind impacts were observed in Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and West Virginia.



Event Details

Tornado damage in Streator, Illinois

Source: NOAA DAT

Many twisters confirmed over the past week caused extensive damage in their respective paths. In Oxbow, Canada, local reports indicated damaged vehicles, farm equipment, and broken power lines from an EF3 tornado. Meanwhile in Streator, Illinois, an EF3 tornado severely damaged 44 homes and caused minor damage to 35 others. Homes were flattened in several neighborhoods and at least one individual was rescued from debris. At least 7 people were injured. Then, the town of Merrillville, Indiana saw 200 homes damaged or destroyed by an EF2 tornado. Another EF2 twister struck parts of Chicago and adjacent southwest suburbs, ripping roofs off several homes and downing many trees.

Financial Loss Estimate

The primary drivers of overall loss since June 11 were the severe weather outbreaks on June 11 and 17, especially the large tornado outbreaks in Illinois and Indiana. Additionally, more losses immediately prior to June 11 have also materialized, particularly in Manitoba. Recent flooding continues to impact communities while a severe hailstorm on June 9 has resulted in extensive damage across the province. According to Manitoba Public Insurance, insurers are expecting over 30,000 claims from the recent hailstorm, which would likely be the most from any single weather event in the province's history. Altogether across the United States and Canada, total economic and insured losses over the past two weeks will likely reach the single-digit billions USD.

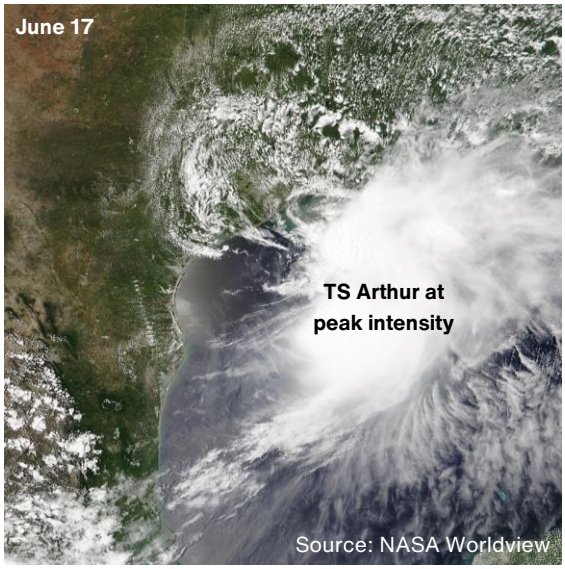
United States, Mexico: Tropical Storm Arthur

Overview

Tropical Storm Arthur brought widespread flooding to portions of Mexico and the United States on June 16-18. While the storm featured weak winds, abundant tropical moisture generated torrential rainfall and significant flash flooding across the southeast U.S. Floodwaters inundated homes and businesses, prompted numerous rescues and evacuations, and caused at least two fatalities. Additional flooding impacts were reported in northeastern Mexico. Total economic losses are expected to reach at least hundreds of millions USD.

Meteorological Recap

A broad area of low pressure developed over the western Gulf and strengthened into Tropical Storm Arthur by June 17. The storm reached peak winds of 45 mph (72 kph) before making landfall along the Texas coast and rapidly weakening the same day. Despite its intensity, Arthur produced widespread heavy rainfall across eastern Mexico and the U.S. Gulf Coast. Storm-total rainfall exceeded 10 in (25 cm) in several locations, with isolated amounts approaching 20 in (50 cm). As of this writing, the remnants of Arthur continue to produce very heavy rainfall, prompting the Weather Prediction Center (WPC) to issue a rare High Risk for parts of Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida.



Event Details

The most significant impacts have been associated with severe flash flooding. In Mexico, heavy rain has caused localized flooding, road closures, and transportation disruptions across Veracruz and Tamaulipas. In the United States, extensive flooding continues to affect communities from Texas to Alabama. Numerous homes, businesses, and roadways were inundated, while emergency responders conducted multiple water rescues and evacuations. Some of the most severe flooding occurred in Louisiana, where many homes were reportedly damaged by floodwaters. Additional impacts included isolated tornadoes embedded within Arthur's rainbands and scattered wind damage across portions of the Gulf Coast. At least two fatalities were attributed to the storm in Mexico (1) and Mississippi (1). Since additional impacts are expected over the next few days, more updates will be provided in the next Weekly Cat Report.

Financial Loss Estimate

Although losses continue to materialize at the time of writing, damage seen thus far in the U.S. and Mexico due to flooding and tornadoes will likely drive total economic and insured losses into the hundreds of millions USD.

Global Disasters: In Brief

Indonesia: Earthquake

A magnitude 6.7 earthquake shook central Indonesia's Sulawesi island on June 16, with an epicenter located about 42 km (26 mi) southeast of Palu. According to the latest BNPB report, as of June 18, one person had died, 79 had sustained serious or minor injuries, and more than 6,500 people had been affected. More than 1,600 structures were damaged to varying degrees across Sigi, Donggala, Poso, and Parigi Moutong regencies.

Austria, Slovenia, Croatia: Severe Convective Storm

On June 14, localized storms across southern Austria, eastern Slovenia, and northern Croatia produced large hail, strong winds, and heavy rainfall. The main hazard was hail up to 6 cm (2.4 inches) in diameter, with potential for significant property and crop damage. Aggregate economic losses were estimated in the millions of euros, possibly higher.

China: Earthquake

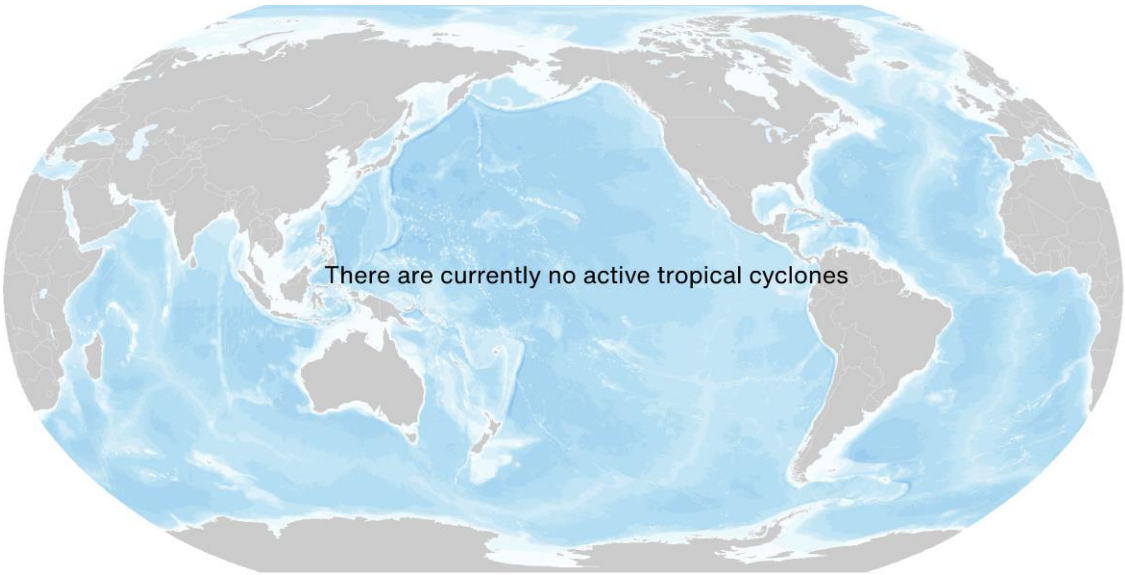
A shallow 6.3-magnitude earthquake struck northern Qinghai, China, at 09:06 UTC on June 16, according to the USGS. The quake occurred at a depth of 10 km (6.2 mi), with its epicenter about 260 km (162 mi) south-southeast of Dunhuang. At least one person was killed and eight others were injured, and property damage was reported. Thousands of residents were evacuated as authorities continued to assess casualties and damage.

United States: Wildfire

Since June 16, multiple wildfires have burned across the Pacific Northwest. This includes the Upriver Fire in Washington and the Gold Run and Median fires in Idaho. Fueled by dry conditions and strong winds, the fires have prompted evacuations, damaged homes and other structures, and threatened additional properties. The Upriver Fire near Spokane destroyed or severely damaged approximately 15 homes and led to the evacuation of around 1,200 residents.

Appendices

Current Global Tropical Cyclone Activity

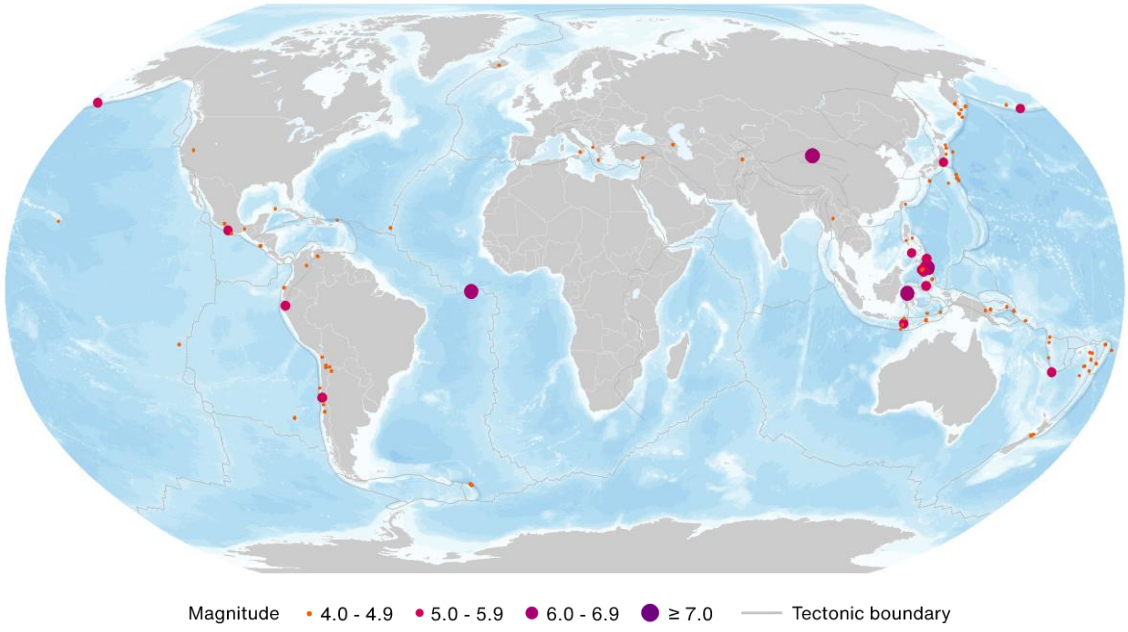


Tropical Depression Tropical Storm Category 1 Category 2 Category 3 Category 4 Category 5

Name	Location	Winds	Center

Data: National Hurricane Center (NHC), Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC), Central Pacific Hurricane Center (CPHC) | Graphic: Aon Catastrophe Insight

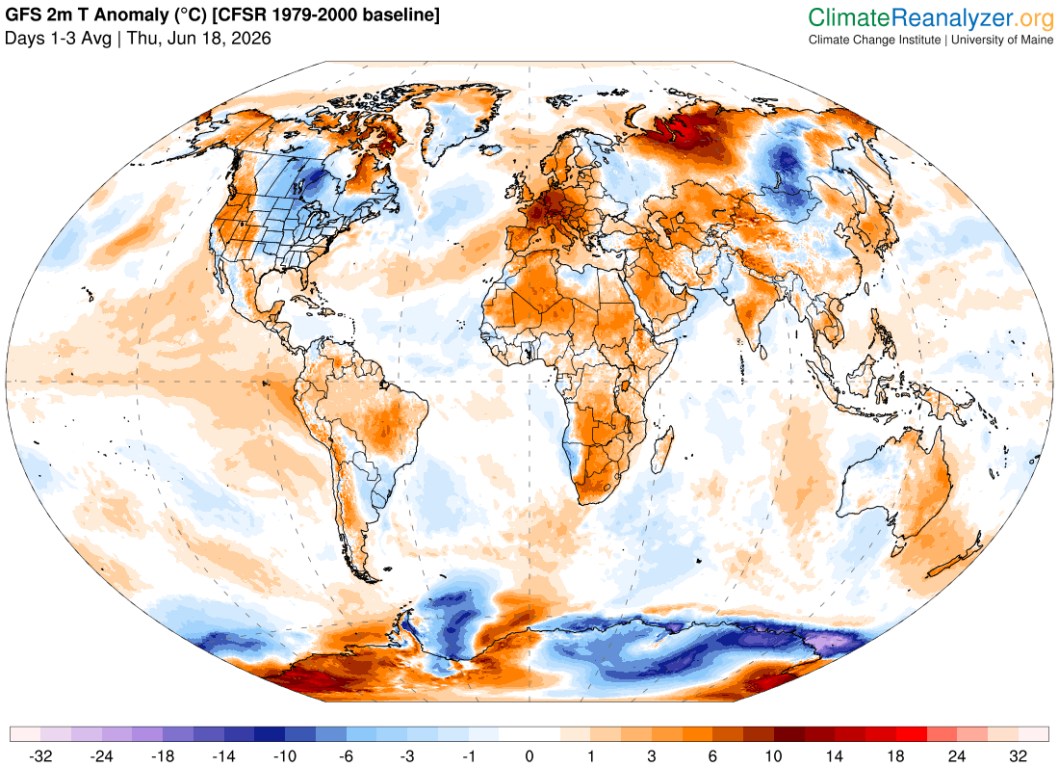
Global Earthquake Activity: M4.0+ Earthquakes on June 12-18



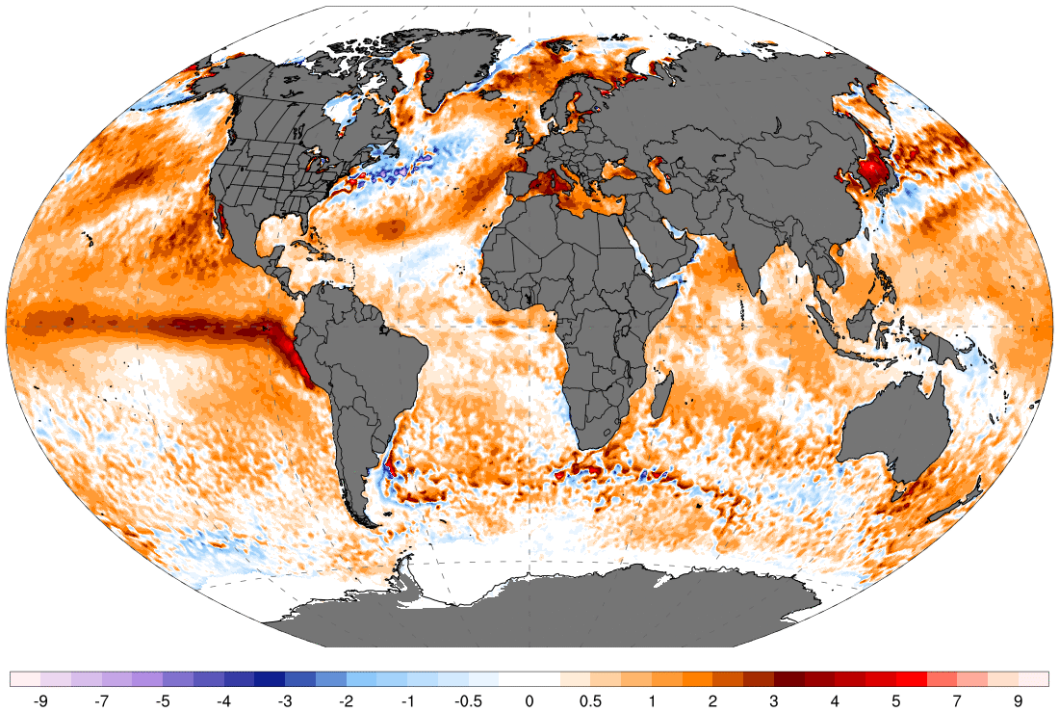
Date (UTC)	Location	Magnitude	Epicenter
6/15/2026	6.19N, 126.76E	6.2	67 km (42 mi) ESE of Pondaguitan, Philippines
6/16/2026	1.12S, 120.20E	6.7	43 km (27 mi) ESE of Palu, Indonesia
6/16/2026	37.89N, 95.40E	6.3	26 km (16 mi) SSE of Dunhuang, China
6/17/2026	0.52S, 20.01W	6.6	Central Mid-Atlantic Ridge

Data: U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) | Graphic: Aon Catastrophe Insight

3-Day Global Temperature Anomaly Forecast

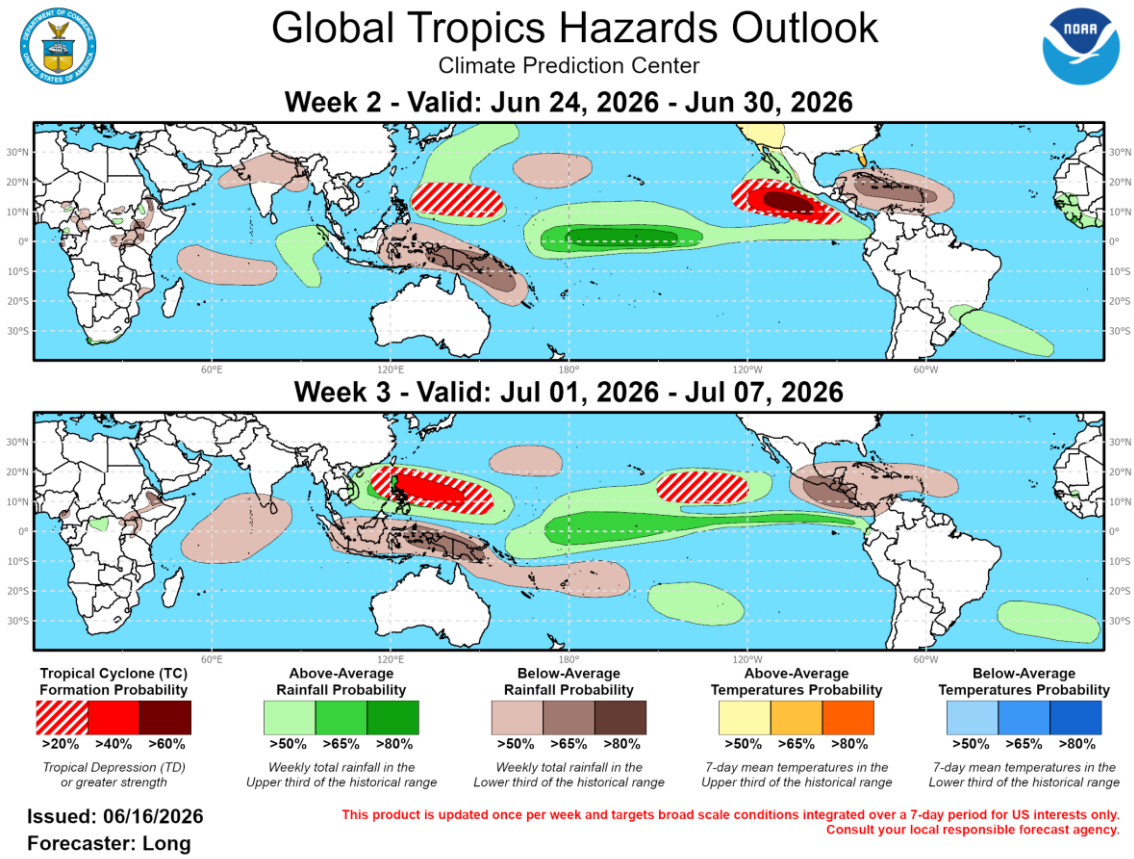


Current Global Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly



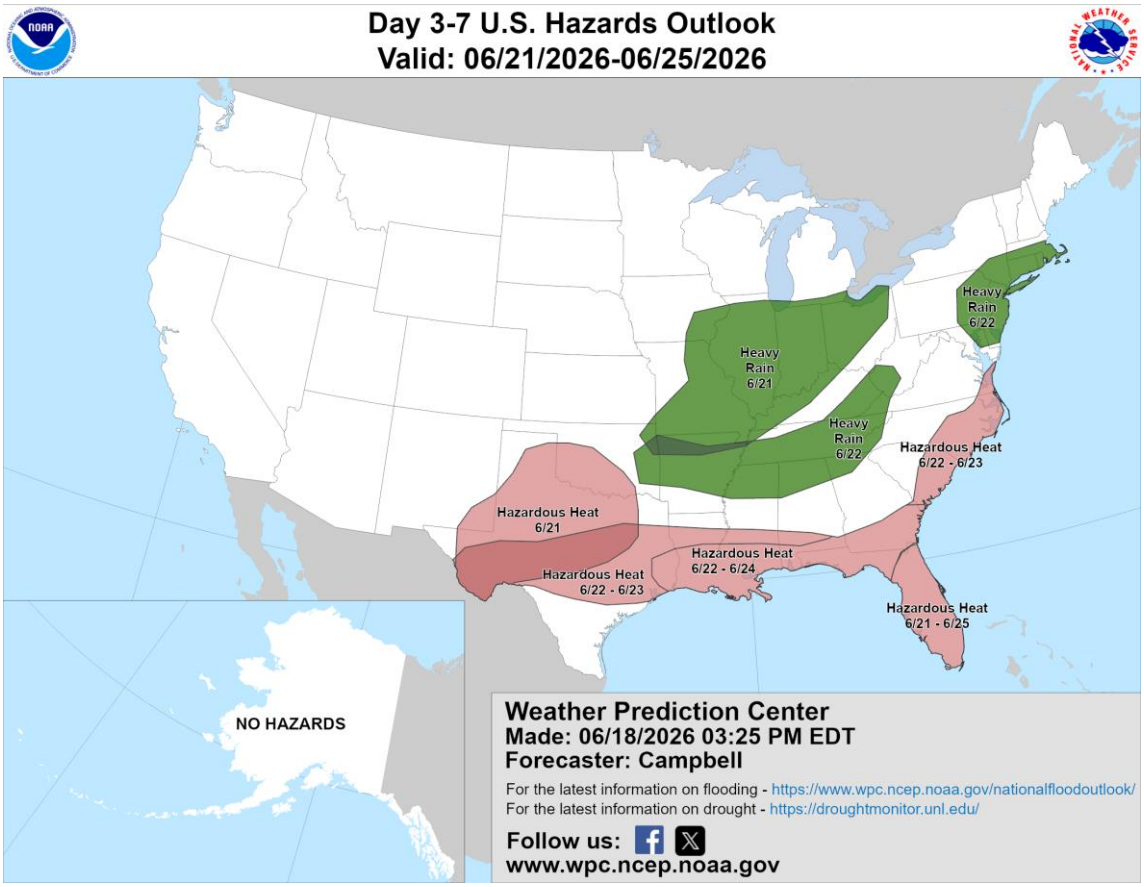
Data & Graphic: Climate Reanalyzer. Climate Change Institute, University of Maine

Global Tropics Hazards Outlook



Data: Climate Prediction Center (CPC)

U.S. Hazard Outlook



Data: Weather Prediction Center (WPC)

References

United States, Canada: SCS & Flooding (Update)

National Weather Service (NWS)
Storm Prediction Center (SPC)
Impact Forecasting's Automated Event Response (U.S. SCS AER)
Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)
The Northern Tornadoes Project (NTP)
NOAA Damage Assessment Toolkit (DAT)
Aon Catastrophe Insight
Manitoba Public Insurance

United States, Mexico: Tropical Storm Arthur

NOAA National Hurricane Center (NHC)
Weather Prediction Center (WPC)

Global Disasters: In Brief

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
Disaster Management Agency of Indonesia (BNPB)
European Severe Weather Database (ESWD)
Impact Forecasting's Automated Event Response (European Hail AER)
A 6.7 magnitude earthquake shakes part of Indonesia, killing at least 1, causing damage and injuries, *AP News*

Additional Report Details

Please note that any financial loss estimate is preliminary and subject to change. These estimates are provided as an initial view of the potential financial impact from a recently completed or ongoing event based on early available assessments. Significant adjustments may inevitably occur.

All financial loss totals are in US dollars ($) unless noted otherwise.

Structures are defined as any building — including barns, outbuildings, mobile homes, single or multiple family dwellings, and commercial facilities — that is damaged or destroyed by winds, earthquakes, hail, flood, tornadoes, hurricanes, or any other natural-occurring phenomenon.

Claims are defined as the number of claims (which could be a combination of homeowners, commercial, auto, and others) reported by various public and private insurance entities through press releases or various public media outlets.

Damage estimates are obtained from various public media sources, including news websites, publications from insurance companies, financial institution press releases, and official government agencies. Economic loss totals are separate from any available insured loss estimates. An insured loss is the portion of the economic loss covered by public or private insurance entities. In rare instances, specific events may include modeled loss estimates determined from utilizing Impact Forecasting's suite of catastrophe model products.

Fatality estimates as reported by public news media sources and official government agencies.

The information contained herein and the statements expressed are of a general nature and are not intended to address the circumstances of any particular individual or entity. Although we endeavor to provide accurate and timely information and use sources we consider reliable, there can be no guarantee that such information is accurate as of the date it is received or that it will continue to be accurate in the future. No one should act on such information without appropriate professional advice after a thorough examination of the particular situation.

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